ed with hisses, and a voice in the rear called out: "Good-by, My Lover, Good-

SILVERITES MARCH OUT. as Senator Teller and his associates I out of the hall, marching down the in alse, the whole convention rose and ed, and waved flors, hats, and fans, lie the band played patriotic airs, the emblage singing the chorus, "Three ers for the Red, White, and Blue," to

cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," to the accompaniment of the band, and shouting till they were hoarse.

Part of the delegates from Montana, Idaho, Utah, and South Dakota followed Colorado out of the hall.

Lee Mantle, of Montana, was recognized. Mr. Mantle said the majority of the delegation from Montana thought they were not justified in retiring, but said that Republicans from Montana could not give their approval to the financial plank adopted. He entered a protest from the Republicans of Mean protest from the Republicans

proval to the financial plank adopted. He entered a protest from the Republicans of Montana against the plank, but said only part of the delegation would withdraw from the convention.

Senator Brown, of Utah, was recognized. He announced that the delegation from Utah would not bolt. Only two or three delegates had gone out. Mr. Brown said there were three loyal alternates from his State to take the place of the delegates who had gone out.

Mr. Burleigh, of Washington, was recognized. He said his State was for the single-gold standard, and William McKinley for President.

The total number of delegates who bolted was 21, including four senators and two

ed was 21, including four senators and two representatives. Colorado and Idaho bolt-ed entire. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota: Representative Hariman, of Montana, and Senator Cannon, and Rep-resentative Kearns, of Utah, went out.

The States were then called for the choice of members of the National Committee, and the names were sent up.

A resolution was offered and adopted, providing for a meeting of the National Committee to-morrow morning to fill vacancies. NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATIONS.

The President then directed a call of States for nominations for the presidency. The first State to respond was Iowa, when Mr. R. M. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, came to the platform and nominated W. B. Allison, of Iowa.

The speech elicited slight enthusiasm, although it was applauded at some points. The next State to respond was Massachusetts, and Senator Lodge, of that State, came to the platform and nominated Thomas B. Reed for the presidency of the following speech:

LODGE SPEAKS FOR REED. LODGE SPEAKS FOR REED.

Four years ago we met as we meet now, representatives of the great Republican party. Prosperity was in the land, capital was confident, and labor employed. There was the good day's wage for the good day's wage for the good day's was good for the good day's wage for the good day's wage for the good day's wage for the good day's was stirring and bold. The Treasury was full, the public revenues ample for the public need. We were at peace with all the world, and had placed a prudent hand on the key of the Pacific Four short years have come and gone. Look about you now. The Treasury is empty, Our credit is impaired. Our revenues are deficient. We meet the public needs not with income, but by borrowing at high rates and piedging the future for the gone. Enterprise has folded its eagle wings, and mopes and blinks in the mar-

needs not with income, but of titure for the gone. Enterprise has folded its eagle wings, and mopes and bilinks in the macket-place. Gur mills are idle and our railroads crippled. Capital hides itself and labor idly walks the streets. There is neither a good day's wage nor a good day's way work. We have met with slights abroad and have serious differences with other nations. The key of the Facilic has slipped from nerveless hands. Foreign troops have been landed in this hemisphere. Our own boundaries have been threatened in Alaska. The Monroe doctrine has been defended, but is not yet vindicated. The people of a neighbor is land, fighting for freedom, look toward us with imploring eyes, and look in vain. The American policy which would protect our industries at home and our flag abroad had faded and withered away. "Look, then, upon that pleture, and on this." "Could you that fair mountain leave to feed and fatten on this moor?"

But four short years have come and the shappened? I will tell you in a word: The Democratic party has been in power. That is the answer. Upon us falls the heavy burden of binding up these wounds and bringing relief to all this surfering. The Democratic party has been in power. That is the answer. Upon us falls the heavy burden of binding up these wounds and bringing relief to all this surfering. The Democratic party has been in power. That is the milenium, and the miserable results of those lying promises are all about us to-day. We have no promises to make. We pledge ourselves only to that which we believe we can perform. We will do our best. That is all. And as in 1869 we saved the Union and abolished slavery, so now in 1856 we will form. We will do our best. That is all And as in 1860 we saved the Union and abolished slavery, so now in 1856 we will deal with this Democratic legacy of blunders, bankruptcy, and misfortune.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

we will win in the election no man doubts. But let us not deceive ourselves with the pleasant fancy that the campaign is to be an easy one. It will be a hard battle; it cannot be otherwise when so much depends upon the result. Against the Republican party, representing fixed American policies, strength, progress, and order, will be arrayed, not only that organized failure, the Democratic party, but all the wandering forces of political chaos and social disorder. It is not merely the presidency which is set before us as the prize. The prosterity of the country, the protection of our industries, the sound-ness of our currency, and the mational credit are all staked on the great issue to be decided at the polis next. November. Upon us depends the duty of rescuing the country from the misery into which it has been plunged by three years of Democratic misrule. To drive the Democratic from power is the first step and highest duty, but we shall triumph in vain, and in our turn shall meet heavy punishment at the hands of the people if we do not put our victory to right uses. Such a crisis as this cannot be met and dealt with by shouts and enthusiaem. We must face it as our fathers faced slavery and disunion—with a crim determination to win the battle—and, that done, to take up our responsibilities in the same spirit with which we won the fight. Now, as then, we can hope to succeed only by the most strenuous endeavor; and now, as then, we can hope to succeed only by the most strenuous endeavor; and now, as then, we want a President who will meet this situation as Lincoln met that of 1981; with the chiefs of the Republicans about him, and with party and people at his back. We want a President who will neet this situation as Lincoln met that of 1981; with the chiefs of the Republicans about him, and with party and people at his back we want a man who will sear to it that no obigation of the government is presented which is not paid in whatever coin the creditor chooses to demand, and who will never forget that the nation

will not, by senseless quarrels be-en the White House and Capitol, re-a legislation and execution alike to ecility and failure. PRAISE FOR THE "CZAR."

PRAISE FOR THE "CZAR."

Such is the man we want for our great office in these bitter times, when the forces of disorder are loosed and the wreckers with their false lights gather at the shore to lure the ship of state unon the rocks. Such a man, fit for such deeds. I am now to present to you. He needs no praise from me, for he has proved his own title to leadership. From what he is and what he has done, we know what he can do. For twenty years, in victory and defeat, at the head of great majorities and of small minorities alike, he has led his party in Congress with a power which no man could dispute, and with an ability which never failed. I have seen him with a maddened opposition storming about him carry through that great reform.

history of the last twenty years. His public career is as spotices as his private character is pure and unblamished. He is a trained statesman, fit for the heaviest task the country can impose upon him. He commands the confidence of his party and his country. He is a leader of men. We know it, because we have seen him lead. To those who have followed him he never said "Go." but always "Come." He is entirely fearless. We know it, for we have seen his courage tested on a hundred fields. He has been called to great places and to great trials, and he has never failed nor flinched. He is fit to stand at the head of the Republican column. He is worthy to be an American President. President.

I have the honor, the very great honor, to present to you as a candidate for your nomination, the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

Reed, of Maine.

Mr. Reed's nomination was loudly applauded, many of the delegations rising and waving flegs, amid much cheering. The nomination was seconded Charles Littlefield, of Rockland, Me.

The nomination was seconded by Charles Littlefield, of Rockland, Me.

DEPEW FOR MORTON.

When the State of New York was called. Mr. Sutherland, of Rochester, rose and said the name of New York's favorite son would be presented by another "favorite son of that State, and of all the States—Chauncey M. Depew."

A round of cheers greeted Mr. Depew as he made his way to the platform and proceeded to put in nomination Governor Levi P. Morton.

Mr. Depew's speech repeatedly elicited rounds of laughter and applause, particularly one humorous interpolated passage, in which he said: "I wonder what our erring holding brothers will say when they arrive at the Celestial City, which is governed by Republican principles, and are met there by St. Peter with a golden key" As he sat down he was loudly cheered.

M'KINLEY PRESENTED.

MKINLEY PRESENTED.

As Ohio was called and Governor Foraker came to the front, there was such cheering as had not marked the proceedings of the convention at any previous time. He characterized the four years of Democratic administration as one stupendous disaster, which had fallen on all alike, the just and the unjust. But this affliction had one compensating advantage—it had destroyed the Bemocratic party. Their approaching national convention was an approaching national nightmare. No one knew what they were going to do, and no one was seeking the nomination except a limited few, who had proclaimed their unfitness by announcing a willingness to stand on any kind of platform. If the Republican party made no mistake here, it would be reestablished in the control of the government, to held it till Providence, in His infinite mercy, chose again to chasten the nation. (Laughter and applause.)

The people wanted something more than a good business-man, a fearless leader, a wise stateman, but one who, in addition to all these, presented qualifications which were exactly the opposite of this freetrade, deficit-making, bond-issuing Democratic administration.

"I present to you such a man," said Senator-elect Foraker, "in William Mc-Kinley."

Kinley.' PANDEMONIUM.

At this point pandemonium was let loose, and the convention gave itself up to unrestrained yelling, cheering, horn-blowing, whistling, cat-calling, and all the other devices common to such occasions.

A number of red, white, and blue plumes, which, carefully wrapped up, had been brought into the convention earlier in the proceedings, were uncovered and waved, while almost every delegate seemed to be wildly gesticulating with either a fan or a flag in the air. The band tried in vain to compete with the ear-spliting clamor, but at last the strains of "Marching Through Georgia" caught the ears of the crowd, and they joined in the ears of the crowd, and they joined in the chorus and gradually quieted down. Then a portrait of McKinley was hoisted on a a portrait of ackinies was noisted on a line with the United States flag on the gallery facing the platform, and the cheering began over again, to which the band responded by playing "Raily 'Round the Flag," the convention joining in the

After at least twelve minutes of this kind of proceeding the Chair began to rap for a restoration of order, but without avail.

Senator-elect Foraker stood during all this wildness smiling his approval. THE NEW WOMAN.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, had in the mean time been called to the chair by Senator Thurston, but just when he had neatly restored order Mrs. H. W. R. Strong, of California, who had presented the plumes california, who had presented the plumes in honor of Ohio's choice, made her appearance on the floor, waving one of them, and another uncontrollable outbreak of temporary insanity occurred. During the interval of confusion a three-quarter-face, life-size sculptured bust of Mr. McKinley was presented to Mr. Foraker by the Republican Club of the University of Chicago. It was accepted by Senator-elect Foraker in dumb show. After twenty-five minutes of incessant

turmoil, Mr. Foraker was allowed to resume his speech. He said, from what had occurred it was evident the conven-tion had heard of his candidate before. Then he sketched his career, his war-Then he sketched his career, his warservice under Phil, Sheridan, his legislative experience under James G. Blaine,
and claimed for him the honor of having
been, when in Congress, the leader of
the House of Representatives and the
author of the McKinley bill.
He closed an eloquent speech by submitting, in the name of the forty-six delegates from Ohio, William McKinley's
name for the consideration of the convention.

vention.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, was recognized by Temporary-Chairman Hep-burn, and seconded the nomination of McKinley, He spoke as follows:

SENATOR THURSTON'S SPEECH, r. Chairman and Gentlemen of the

SENATOR THURSTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

This is the year of the people. They are conscious of their rights; they are supreme in this convention; they are certain of victory now in November.

They have framed the issue of this campaign. What is it? Money? Yes, money! Not that which is coined for the mine-owner at the mint or clipped by the coupin-cutter from the bond, but that which is created by American muscle on the farms and in the factories. The western meantains clamor for silver and the eastern seashore cries for gold; but the millions ask for work—an opportunity to labor and to live.

The prosperity of a nation is in the employment of its people, and, thank God, the electors of the United States know this great economic truth at last. This Republican party does not stand for Nevada or New York alone, but for both; not for one State, but for all. Its platform is as broad as the land, as national as the flag. Republicans are definitely committed to sound currency, but they believe that in a government of the people the welfare of men is paramount to the interests of money. Their shibboleth for this campaign is "Protection." From the vantage-ground of their own selection they cannot be stampeded by Wall-street panics or free coinage cyclones. Reports of international complications and rumors of warpass them lightly by. They know that the real enemy of American prosperity is free trade, and the best coast-defence is a protective tariff. They do not fear the warlike preparations of Europe, but they do fear its cheap manufactures. Their real danger is not from foreign mavies carrying guns, but from foreign mavies carrying guns, but from foreign mavies carrying guns, but from foreign mavies carrying suns, but from foreign mavies carrying duns to the wither choice.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

They know the man best qualified and equ

They must not be cheated of their choice. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

They know the man best qualified and equipped to fight their battles, and to win their victories. His name is in every heart, on every tongue. His nomination is certain, his election sure. His candidacy will sweep the country as a prairie is swept by fire. This is the year of the people. In their name, by their authority, I second the nomination of their great champion, William McKinley. Not as a favorite son of any State, but as the favorite son of the United States. Not as a concession to Ohio, but as an added honor to the nation.

When this country called to arms be took into his boyish hands a musket and followed the flag, bravely oaring his breast to battle that it might float serency in the Union sky. For a quarter of a century he has stood in the ferce light of public place, and his robes of office are as spotices as the driven snow. He has cherished no higher ambition than the honor of his country und the welfare of the plain people. Steadfastly, courageously, victoriously, and with tongue of fire, he has pleaded their cause. His labor, ability, and perseverance have enriched the statutes of the United States with legislation in their behalf. All his contributions

In the hour of Republican disaster, when other leaders were excusing and apologising, he stood steadfastly by teat grand regislative act which bore his name, confidently submitting his case to the judgment of events, and calmly waiting for that triumphant vindication whose laurel this convention is impatient to place upon his brow.

Strengthened and seasoned by long congressional service, broadened by the exercise of important executive powers; master of the great economic questions of the age; eloquent, single-hearted, and sincere, he stands to-day the most conspicuous and commanding character of this generation; divinely ordained, as I believe, for a great mission, to lead this people out from the shadow of adversity into the sunshine of a new and enduring prosperity.

COMPLEMENT OF LINCOLN.

COMPLEMENT OF LINCOLN.

Omnipoteace never sleeps. Every great crisis brings a leader. For every supreme hour Providence finds a man. The necessities of ninety-six are almost as great as those of sixty-one. True, the enemies of the nation have ceased to threaten with the sword, and the Constitution of the United States no longer tolerates that shackies shall fret the limbs of men; but free trade and free coinage hold no less menace to American progress than did the armed hosts of treason and rebellion. If the voice of the people is indeed the voice of God, then William McKinley is the complement of Abraham Liftcoin. Yea; and he will issue a new emancipation proclamation to the ensiaved souls of toil, and they shall be lifted up into the full enjoyment of those privileges, advantages, and opportunities that belong of right to the American people. COMPLEMENT OF LINCOLN.

people.
Under his administration we shall co people.
Under his administration we shall command the respect of the nations of the earth; the American flag will never be hauled down; the rights of American citizenship will be enforced; abundant revenues provided; foreign merchandise will remain abroad; our gold be kept at home; American institutions will be cherished and upheld; all governmental obligations scrupulously kept, and of, the escutcheon of the republic will be imaelibly engraved the American policy—"Protection, Reciprocity, and Sound Money."
My countrymen, let not your hearts be troubled, the darkest hour is just before the day; the morning of the twentieth century will dawn bright and clear. Lift up your hopeful faces and receive the light; the Republican party is coming back to power, and William McKinley will be President of the United States.

TIN-PLATE. TIN-PLATE.

In an inland manufacturing city, on election night, 1891, after the wires had confirmed the news of a sweeping Republican victory, two workingmen started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney.

That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Re-

started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney.

That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Republican protective legislation. In the factory over which it towered was employment for twice a thousand men. Its mighty roar had heralded the prosperity of a whole community. It had stood a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for a busy, industrious, happy people. Now, bleak, blackened, votceless, and dismantied, like a grim spectre of evil, if frowned down upon the hapless city, where poverty, idleness, stagnation, and want aftest the complete disaster of the free-trade experiment.

Up and up and up they climb, watched by the breathless multitude below. Up and up and up, until at last they stood upon its summit; and there in the glare of the electric lights, cheered by the gathered thousands, they unfurled and nalled an American flag. Down in the streets strong men wept—the happy tears of hope—and mothers, lifting up their babes, invoked the bleisings of the flag; and then impassioned lips burst forth in song—the nilelulan of exulting hosts, the mighty pacan of a people's joy. That song—the enthusiastic millions sing it yet:

"Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes us free.

So we sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea; Hurrah for McKinley and protection!"

Hurrah for McKinley and protection!" REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Over the city that free flag waved, caressed by the passing breeze, klessed by the silent stars. And there the first glad sunshine of the morning fell upon it, luminous and lustrous with the tidings of Republican success.

On behalf of those stalwart workmen and all the vast army of American toners; that their employment may be certain, their wages just, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantled chimney and the described of that dismantled chimney and the descred factory at its base; that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles scream, the anvits ring, the spindles hum; on cehalf of the thousand cottages around yout, and all the humble homes of this broad land; that comfort and contentment may again abide, the firesides glow, the women sing, the children laugh; yes, and on behalf of that American flag, and all it stands for and represents, for the honor of every stripe, for the glory of every ster; that its power may fill the earth, and its splendor span the sky, I ask the nomination of that loyal American; that Christian gentleman, solder, statesman, particl, Williams McKinley.

At the close of Mr. Thurston's effective At the close of Mr. Thurston's effective

speech, cries of "Vote!" were raised, interspered with calls for "Quay." HASTINGS NAMES QUAY. In the midst of this Governor Hastings took the stand and placed in nomina-tion Matthew Stanley Quay.

ion Matthew Stanley Quay. Governor Hastings was listened to attention, notwithstanding the fact that the sun for an hour or two had been streaming unobstructed through the windows of the hall and beating on the heads of delegates, and the convention had been in continuous session over six hours.

APPLAUSE FOR QUAY. APPLAUSE FOR QUAY.

There was quite a formidable demonstration of applause for Quay at the close of Governor Hastings's speech, but it was participated in by only a small portion of the convention, and was maintained with difficulty, though with much noise and amid counter-demonstrations almost as numerous. As it was dying away, the cry of "Quay! Quay! Matt. S.

Quay!" accompanied by a stamping of feet, set it going again, the hisses in-creasing in volume, and delegates begar to pelt each other with rolled-up news-Cries of "Vote! vote!" were started in

rymth to beat down the shouts for Quay. The Chair rapped in vain for some time, but at last quiet was restored, the call of States was resumed, and J. M. Vance, of Louisiana, a colored delegate, was recognized to second McKinley.

At the close of his brief remarks, the chairman announced that, the call of chairman announced that, the call of States being completed, the order called for balloting for a nominee for President of the United States.

THE BALLOTING.

Amid a hush, the call of States was begun, and Alabama led off with 1 for Morton and 19 for McKinley, Arkansas and California cast their solid votes for McKinley, Conventions of the control of the conand California cast their sond votes for McKinley, Connecticut cast 5 votes for Reed and 7 for McKinley; Plorida 8 for McKinley; Georgia 2 for Reed, 2 for Quay, and 22 for McKinley.

One of the colored delegates from Florida, amid angry protests, insisted on callenging the vote, and Senator the colored service who had resumed the chair.

One of the colored delegates from Florida, amid angry protests, insisted on callenging the vote, and Senator Thurston, who had resumed the chair, decided that the right to challenge should be given to every delegate. The delegation being polled, it was found that Morten had 2 votes in Florida, and McKinley only 6, instead of 8, as announced by the chairman of the delegation.

A challenge of Georgia followed, and resulted in confirming the vote as pre-viously announced. A colored delegate from Alabama here

A colored delegate from Anadas according to the vote of that State, which resulted in showing that instead of casting a solid vote for McKinley the vote should have shown vote for Morton, 2 for Reed, and 19 for McKinley.

The Illinois vote, announced as 46 for McKinley and 2 for Reed, was challenged,

McKinley and 2 for Reed, was challenged, and a poll showed no change. Indiana cast its 30 votes for McKinley. Iowa, amid a slight demonstration of applause, cast its 25 votes for Allison; Kansas its 20 for McKinley; Kentucky, 25 for McKinley, Louisiana cast a curious votehaif a vote for Allison, half a vote for Quay, 4 votes for Reed, and 11 for McKinley, So the voting went on, without further incident, until Massachusetts gave 1 vote for McKinley, and the rest for Reed.

M'KINLEY COLUMN GROWS.

The McKinley column steadily in-creased. When Mississippl's eighteen votes were cast for McKinley another of the colored delegates demanded a poli,

which showed 1 vote for Quay, and 17 for McKinley. Montana cast 1 vote for McKinley, 1 for Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, 1 blank and 1 absentee. The Chair called the name of Mr. Hartman's alternate, and he voted blank.

There was a decided gensation when the vote of New York was challenged by Warner Miller. It had been announced as 34 for Morton, and 17 for McKinley. Joseph H. Nevins was absent in the First District, and the name of his alternate was called. Mr. Gruber raised a laugh by saying: "He's just leaving the room to

was called. Mr. Gruber raised a laugh by saying: "He's just leaving the room to avoid voting." The next alternate was called, and voted for McKinley.

The delegation voted solidly for Morton till the half-votes were reached, when the halves divided equally between McKinley and Morton. Then came quite a number of breaks for McKinley, and three absentees were noted in the Twenty-ninth District—John F. Parkhurst and both the alternates. Charles M. and both the alternates, Charles M. Woodward and Charles T. Andrews. The poil resulted in showing the vote to be exactly as announced-Morton, 54; Me-

Kinley, 17. When Ohio was reached, the requisite When Ohlo was reached, the requisite number of votes were given to nominate McKinley, and the convention, recognizing the fact without announcement, broke into cheers. Texas delayed the final announcement a little by a challenge from one of the dissatisfed colored brethren. The poil resulted in 21 for McKinley, 5 for Reed, 3 for Allison, and 1 absent.

VIRGINIA VOTE CHALLENGED. VIRGINIA VOTE CHALLENGED.

Another colored delegate challenged the vote of Virginia, and again delayed the official announcement of the final result, eliciting remarks of impatience and dissatisfaction from the convention, Virginia's vote on a poll stood; Reed, 1; McKinley, 23.

All the rest of the roll of States went

An the rest of the roll of sales went solidly for McKinley.

When the Territories were reached, New Mexico cast 1 vote for Allison and 5 for McKinley, and amid howls of derision, one of the delegates challenged

the vote, and a poll confirmed the accu-racy of the first announcement. Alaska wound up the roll by casting its newly-conferred 4 votes for McKiney. The absent delegate from New York,

Mr. Parkhurst, here sppeared, and by unanimous consent cast his vote for Mor-ton, making the total: Morton, 55; Mc-Kinley, 17. Kinley, 17.
All the States baving been called, the resident stated before the announcement president stated before the announcement of the result, that application had been made to him for recognition by represen-tatives of the defeated candidates to make a certain motion. He believed it would be the fairest way to recognize them in the order in which the nomina-

tions had been made. M'KINLEY'S SUCCESS. He then announced that William Mc-

He then announced that William afe-kinley had received 661½ votes, and the scene of an hour before was repeated. Delegates and spectators rose and cheered, and waved flags and banners, and the pampas plumes of California, the band struck up "My Country, "Tis of Thee," and cheers and huzzas rent the sir.

There was not a single one of the of jubilee, and to join in the grand popular demonstration in favor of the successful candidate. The women were as enthusiastic as the men. It seemed as if no one would ever be seated again, and as if orderly proceedings would recemore be attempted.

One young man on the platform waved

on the point of the national banner a laced cocked hat, such as the conqueror at Marengo is represented as having worn. This symbol of victory added if possible, to the enthusiasm, and the noise was swelled by the booming of artillery

outside.

At last the president cot a chance to continue his announcement of the vote. Thomas B. Reed, he said, had received 80½ votes; Senator Quay, 61½; Levi P. Morton, 58; Senator Allison, 23½, and Don

LODGE MOVES FOR UNANIMITY.

Senator Lodge, rising in his delegation, and standing in his chair, said:
"Mr. Chairman, the friends of Mr. Reed have followed him with the same loyalty which he has always shown himself to which he has always shown himself to country and principle and party. That loyalty they now transfer to the soldler, the patriot, the American whom you have nominated here to-day, and on be-half of my own State, and, I believe, of all the other New England States that supported Mr. Reed, we piedes a great supported Mr. Reed, we pledge a great majority in our own States, and our as-sistance in other States, and all the heip we can render for Mr. William McKin-(Cheers.)

William McKinley be made unanimous

(Cheers.) Mr. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who had nominated Senator Quay, seechded the motion to make Mr. McKinley's comination unanimous. Pennsylvania, he said, with the loyalty which always distinguished her, would become the cham-pion of the champion of protection to American industry-William McKinley-and would welcome the issue of Ameri-can protection, American credit, Amerian policy, and give to William McKinley the largest majority that she had ever given to a Republican candidate (Cheers.) Mr. Thomas C. Platt, in behalf of the State of New York, also seconded the motion to make William McKinley's nomination unanimous, and declared that New York would give its usual (if not ouble its usual) majority for the Re-

NAT'L COMMITTEE UNNECESSARY. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, also seconded he nomination of McKinley. The couention, he said, had elected a national committee to run the coming campaign, but it was not needed. The Republicans of the country would run the next camaign. (Cheers and laughter.) It was ney who had made the nomination, and t Mark Hanna, or General Grosvenor.

(More cheers.) The States, he said, would give to Mr. McKinley a majority unprecedented in American history. By the authority of the distinguished Senator from Iowa, Mr. Allison, and in obedience to the instruc-tions of the Iowa delegation, he seconde-the motion to make Major McKinley th

unanimous choice of the Republicans of the United States. (Applause.) J. M. Vance, of Louisiana, in second-ing McKinley, declared it was not his intention to detain by more than a few words the nomination of the great friend of his race. He was giad to be permitted to express Louisiana's desire to help the States which elect Presidents elect the man now nominated for that high office, the man who was in the hearts of the colored people, the soldler, statesman, apostle of protection, man of the people, the Napoleon of America's hope—William McKinley, of Ohio. DEPEW CALLED ON.

Yielding to vociferous calls for a speech, Mr. Depew mounted in his chair, where the tays of the evening sun were beaming on his countenance, which was liself beaming with joy and good humor, and said:

"I am in the happy position now of making a speech for the man who is going to be elected. (Laughter and applause.) It is a great thing for an amateur whose first nomination has failed to come in and second the man who has succeeded. New York is here without bitter feeling, and with no dis-appointment. We recognize that the waves have submerged us, but we have bobbed up serenely. (Loud laughter, It was a cannon from New York that sounded first the news of McKinley's nomination. They say of Governor Morton's fathe that he was a New England clergyman who brought up a family of ten chil who brought up a family of ten chil-dren on \$100 a year, and was, notwith-standing, gifted in prayer. (Laughten) It does not make any difference how poor he may be, how out of work, how ragged, how next-door-to-a-tramp any-body may be in the United States to-night, he will be 'gifted in prayer' at the result of this convention. (Cheers and laughter)

"There is a principle dear to the Ameri-can heart. It is the principle which moves American spindles, starts its in-

sought for, instead of seeking employment. That principle is embodied in Mc-Kinley. His personality explained the nomination to-day, and his personality will carry into the presidential chair the aspirations of the yeters of America Carlons and C dential chair the aspirations of the voters of America, of the families of America, of the homes of America, pro-tection to American industry and Ameri-ca for Americans." (Cheers.)

QUAY AND HANNA.

QUAY AND HANNA.

Cries of "Quay" and "Mark Hanna"
were raised. Mr. Mark Hanna, from the
body of the hall, responded in a few
words, which were almost inaudible in
the confusion, piedging himself to take
his place in the ranks, and work for the
election of McKinley.

The Chair put the question, "Shall the
nomination be made unanimous?", and by
a rising vote it was so ordered, and the
Chair announced that Mr. William McKinley, of Ohio, was the candidate of
the Republican party for President of the
United States.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

When the applause which greeted this announcement had subsided, Senator Lodge moved to proceed to the election of Vice-President, and that nominating speeches be limited to five minutes each. Notwithstanding many expressions of discountries of the continuous sections.

Notwinstanding many expression of sent and cries to adjourn, this motion was declared carried, and at 6:29 P. M., the convention having now been in continuous session nearly eight hours and a half, the roll of States was called for nominations

roll of States was called for nominations for Vice-President.
When Connecticut was reached Mr. Fessenden took the stand, and, in a brief speech nominated Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, for Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Fessenden sketched Mr. Bulkeley's successful career, and said he was now at the head of one of the largest business enterprises of the State, and had been thrice elected Mayor of the Democratic city of Hartford, and had given them a magnificent administration.

Judge John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, placed in nomination Hon. Garrett

placed in nomination Hon. Garrett Mr. Humphrey, of Illinois, briefly seconded the nomination of Hobart, in the

onneed the nomination of House, in the name of Illinois.

The roll-call of the States was called, and New York made no nomination. When the State of Rhode Island was called, Mr. Allen came to the stand and nominated for the vice-presidency Charles Warren Lippitt.

HENRY CLAY EVANS.

When the State of Tennessee was called Mr. Randolph, a delegate from that State, nominated for the vice-presidency Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee.

The nomination of Evans was seconded by Smith of Kentucky (a colored delegate), who declared that the Republican control of the party was "the grandest organization this side of eternity." (Laughter and cheers.) No Republican convention for the last thirty years had failed to declare for the sanctity of the ballot, but it was necessary to do something more than utter words. The convention had an op-portunity to do for southern Republicans that which it had done for northern industry, by giving them a candidate for the vice-presidency who should bring to them renewed courage and hope. Elect Evans to the vice-presidency, he said, and there would be more Republican States in the South.

WALKER PRESENTED.

I. C. Walker, of Virginia (colored), put in nomination his fellow-delegate, James A. Walker. He told the convention that the financial plank in the platform was "strong medicine for the Southern States, but they proposed to take it like little

men."

A delegate from West Virginia reported that the State was solid for sound money, solid for McKinley, and solid for Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President.

The balloting for Vice-President then began. The call had only proceeded as far as South Dakota when it became evi-

dent that Hobart had been nominated on the first ballot, and the delegates and the crowd in the galleries began to leave the uilding. Resclutions were offered and agreed to

appointing the chairman, Senator Thurston, and the temporary chairman, Mr. Fairbanks, chairmen, respectively, of the two committees, to notify the nominees for President and Vice-President.

for President and Vice-President.

Resolutions of thanks were also offered to the chairman, the temporary chairman and the officers of the convention, and suitable acknowledgments were made by Messrs. Thurston and Fairbanks.

The Chair informed the convention it would be necessary to appoint two committees to wait upon the nominees for President and Vice-President, and notify them of their nomination, and he rethem of their nomination, and he re-quested the delegations from the various States to choose each two of its members to act on these committees, which, he

the Southern Hotel. BALLOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. The result of the ballot for Vice-Presi

Hobart, 53314; Evans, 27714; Bulkeley, 39;

Hobart, 5334; Evans, 2774; Bulkeley, 33; Lippitt, 8; Walker, 24; Reed, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; absent, 23.

The Chair then formally declared Gar-rett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, the nomi-nee of the convention for Vice-President of the United States, and the convention

WAS THE EXPECTED RESULT. Mr. Allan Sends a Characteristic Message of Congratulation.

While the nomination of McKinley was foregone conclusion, there was great reolding among the Republicans here when it became known that he had won on the first ballot. There was considerable enthusiasm man-

There was considerable enthusiasm manifested by the Republicans, who assembled in front of the Dispatch bulletin-board, and as soon as the news was posted one of the local leaders walked down to the telegraph office and sent off the following message:

"Richmond, Va., June 18, 1896."
"Hop William McKinley, Caston, Ca Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.:

"A magnificent rainbow burst through the clouds here simultaneously with news the clouds here simultaneously with news of your nomination. Our hopes are so far realized, and this augury bids us he of good cheer, and presages victory in No-vember. Your nomination cheers your faithful friends, and has gladdened our faithful friends, business-men generally. "EDGAR ALLAN."

"EDGAR ALLAN."
Of course, the Bahen-Mitchell people, who have met defeat and disappointment at every turn, are not pleased that Mc-Kinley should have been put up. They wanted Reed nominated.

Important Essenic Meeting.

A largely-attended meeting of Richmond Senate, No. 1152, K. A. E. O., was held at its Castle Hall last night, and a great deal of important business was trans-acted. General A. T. Le Baron, of Cin-cinnati, one of the supreme officers, was present, as the representative of the Supreme Ruler. Junior Seneschal J. Williams Gast gave

a most interesting account of his trip to Louisville and Cincinnati on behalf of his senate. After a session of several hours all adjourned to the festive board, at To Give Out the Contract.

The Building Committee of Union Theological Seminary will meet to-night, when, in all probability, the contract for Watts Hall, which is to be the central building of the seminary group, will be awarded. There are eight bidders, and it is understood that several of them are under \$50,000, which is the limit for the structure. The contractor will be required to begin operations promptly. quired to begin operations promptly, Great Britain and Venezuela.

LONDON, June 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said the government would continue efforts to expedits the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute by some form of arbitration, and would shortly lay upon the table of the House the papers regarding the negotiations in that direction.

THE STATE LEAGUE.

THE MOUNTAINEERS LOSE A GAME

TO LYNCHBURG. Due to Rank Work in the Box and in the Field-Norfolk Stops the

No Richmond-Petersburg Game. Richmond-Petersburg, Rain; Norfolk, 4; Portsmouth, 3; Lynchburg, 9; Roanoke, 8

Victorious March of Portsmouth

	Lynchburg.	Richmond.	Nortolk	Portsmouth.	Roanoke.	Petersburg.	Won.	
Lynchburg. kichmond Norfolk Portsm'uth. Roanoke Petersburg. Lost.	3 3 1 7	8 5 5 2 2 3	5 6 7 3 27	9 37 :4 3 26	6 9 4 8 - 8	9 6 9 6 5 35	37 28 26 28 28 22 19	.67 .54 .49 .51 .41 .35

ROANOKE, VA., June 18 -(Special.)toanoke lost another game by rank work in the box and in the field. When the visitors went to the bat to finish the ninth inning the score was \$ to 4 against them. inning the score was \$ to 4 against them.
Lynch muffed Fear's grounder, and Chesbro filled the bases by allowing Little and Boylan to walk. Pickering cracked out a single to right, which Hill let go through bim, and when he recovered it Lynch muffed the throw, and everybody scored. Leahy went out at first on an easy one to the pitcher, and Dolan sent the ball to centre-field for three bases. Then Schabel's hit won the game. Up to this time the locals had played a good game in the field, and hit the ball hard and often. Wrigley did brilliant work at shortstop, as usual. Score:

ROANOAE.

ROANOKE. A.B. R. H. O. A. E. Cockman, 3b., 4
 Cockman, 3b.
 4
 1
 0

 Thomas, c. f.
 5
 0
 1
 0

 Williams, c.
 5
 1
 1
 2

 Tate, lb.
 5
 0
 2
 13

 Wrigley, s.s.
 5
 2
 2
 3

 Lynch, 2b.
 3
 1
 1
 1

 Hill, r. f.
 4
 1
 1
 2

 Grove, l. f.
 4
 1
 2
 3

 Chesbro, p.
 4
 1
 2
 1
 Totals 29 8 12 *25 19 LYNCHBURG.

Pickering, 1, f 5 Boylan, p..

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The Former Win Through Their

Heavy Hitting.

stopped the victorious march of the home

PORTSMOUTH, VA., June 18.-Norfolk

team to-day through heavy hitting in the first and third innings. Seven hits were secured off Evans in those two innings,

netting four runs. The score: PORTSMOUTH. A.B. R. H. O. A. E. Reiman, 2b. 4 Hargrove, c. f.3 Heilman, s. s. Evans, p. 3 Totals..35 3 7 24 12 1

NORFOLK. A.B. R. H. O. A. E. C. M. McFarlan, c. f. Armstrong, c.4 Langsford, s. s.4 Stephenson, r. f. Wentz, 2b.4 Gilroy, p.

SCORE BY INNINGS. Portsmouth... 000001002-3

Gliroy and Armstrong. Summary: Earned runs-Portsmouth, 1; Norfolk, 3. Two-base alts-Armstrong.

Norfolk, 3. Two-base alts-Armstrohg, C. McFarlan, Wentz, and Reiman. Stolen bases-Langsford, Stephenson, Wentz, Hargrove, Hallman (3), and Marr. Double play-Reiman to Heilman. Bases on balls-Off Evans, 1; off Gilroy, 3. Struck out-By Evans, 3; by Gliroy, 5. Time of game, 1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire-Mr. Cline. NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburg Defeats St. Louis by the

Score of S to 5. PITTSBURG, June 18 .- Attendance, 1, R. H. E. 500. Score: Pittsburg050300000-8 10 3 St. Louis010300000-8 10 3 Batteries: Hawley and Merritt; Breitenstein and McFarland.

CHAMPIONS VICTORIOUS,

BALTIMORE, June 18 .- The Champions crossed bats with the demoralized Phila-delphia team to-day for the first time thuseason, and won hands down. Five hits and three runs had been made when Orth's hand was split by a ball from Doyle's bat, and Taylor replaced him. Orth, Taylor, Clements, and Grady,

PITCHERS' BATTLE. BROOKLYN, June 18.-Brooklyn defeated New York in the tenth inning to-day by clean hitting. It was a pitchers' battle throughout, coupled with the finest

kind of fielding. Attendance, 5,600 Rind of Score:

Score:

Brooklyn000000110021-4 8 1
New York0000011110-3 8 1
Batterles: Kennedy and Grim; Meekin

COLTS STUMBLE.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Cy. Young proved a stumbling-block for Anson's Colts to-day, only four hits being made off his delivery up to the ninth inning. Terry also pitched magnificently, but he was not so well supported as Young.

Only four games to-day THE RECORD.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.
Washington at Boston. Chicago at Cleveland. St. Louis at Pittsburg. THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS. Their Platform "Unalterably in

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

Favor of Free Coinage." SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 18.-The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated William T. Jefer for Lieutenant-Governor, and instructed the delegates to the national convention at Chicago to to the national convention at Chicago to vote as a unit on the silver question. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to Chicago to place in nomination for the presidency Hon. Stephen M. White, of California, should a favorable opportunity arise. The convention then

opportunity arise. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The platform is "unalterably in favor et the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for or depending on the action of any other nation," and demands the use of silver as well as gold as a full manufact in the reviewed of all determined to all determined to the control of all determined to the control of the cont American Protective Association; opposes the funding bill now pending before Con-gress; endorses President Cleveland's in-conse-tax proposition, and the early con-struction of the Nicaragua canal.

The following national delegates at large were elected: Stephen M. White, W. W. Foote, J. G. McGuire, and J. C.

MUST RESPECT FRENCH ARMY. Chalon's Mayor Has to Resign for Insulting General Berve.

(London Daily News.) "Ne touchez pas a l'armee" has been

the watchword of the French nation syssince 1870. Let deputies and journality wage war against one another with those three French weapons par excellence, their rapiers, their pens, and their tongues, but leave the army out of their quarrels. The municipality of Chalons-sur-Marne has got into trouble, and been sur-Marne has got into trouble, and been compelled to turn away its Mayor and make a humiliating apology through forgetting the respect due to a member of the French army. At least the members were guilty of condoning some gratultously offensive and disgusting remarks of one of its members against General Herve, the commander of the Sixth Army Corps. But even this justified the General's splendid and victorious action. The conduct of the Mayor is all action. The conduct of the Mayor is a the more extraordinary, as Chalons nothing if not the greatest milliary centr nothing if not the greatest milliary centre after Paris, of France. The other day the Mayor read before the Council a let ter from General Herve, objecting to the presence of disorderly houses near the cavalry barracks. In the course of the debate which followed a M. Roge said "Send the inmates to General Herve; he will find rooms for them in his own house." will find rooms for them in his own house, If those disorderly places were spippressed, he would be the first very likely to regret it." The Mayor having allowed these words to pass, General hierve decided on vigorous action. The Mayor having called to apologize, the General refused to see him. General Herve wrots to him, however. "I cannot continue to have any relations with the municipality of Chalons. Moreover, I have referred the matter to the Minister of War, leaving him to decide whether the headquarters of the army corps shall remain in a

ters would be removed to Reims. At an extraordinary meeting of the Municipal Council this afternoon M. Roge said he deeply regretted his words, and said he felt the deepest respect for General Herve and the whole army. The Mayor resigned, and his successor was appointed. Lastly, a resolution was carried condemning M. Roge, and three delegated were appointed to ask of General Herve to resume friendly relations.

ters of the army corps shall remain town where its chief is liable to b

suited without protest." The Minister War wired to General Herve to appr his action. General Billot added that less within forty-eight hours, a depu-

tion of the Municipal Council calle

Mound-City Track. ST. LOUIS, June 18.-Favorites took four races, and a second choice and at outsider the other two. Track fast, at

tendance, 3,000.

First race—six furlongs—Siddubia (T. Williams, 3 to 1) won, with Consuelo so cond, and Plano third. Time, 1:16-1-4.

Second race—one mile—Outaway (S. Webster, 8 to 5) won, with Rhett Good second, and Joylal third. Time, 1:41-12.

Third race, Afternally tenths of a mile. Third race-Afteen-sixteenths of a n Tradition (97, Bayless, 5 to 1) won Mercury second, and Metair third.

Fourth race—one mile—Muskalonge (28, Penn, 2 to 1) won, with Bingbinger se-cond, and Pinkey Potter third. Time,

132 1-2.
Fifth race—one and one-sixteenth miles—Gath (198, Martin, 1 to 3) won, with floid Coin second, and King Elm third. Time,

99. Sixth race—five furlongs—Lord Zeni (60, forrison, 2 to 1) wen, with Don't Skip Ma Morrison, 2 to 1) won, with Don't Skip M second, and Satyr third. Time, 1811-2 Received a Degree.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 18.—(Special)
The degree of Bachelor of Arta was conferred upon Thomas J. O'Brien, of
Lynchburg, Va., at the annual commencement of Rockhill College here to-day,
Mr. O'Brien was the valeditorian, his subject being "The Catholic Church and

Maher Knocks Out Slavin. NEW YORK, June 18.—Peter practically knocked out Frank Sla ter about ten seconds, in the fourth ro-at Madison-Square Garden to-night. Siz-was badly punished in the third, and all but out when the referee sent the med to their corners.

Arabic Theory of Hydrophobia. J. Willoughby Fraser, writte London Spectator from Cairo, g nearly as possible the words is it was told to him the following Araba, account of the origin of "Behold, now, there are gre-which live in the air, beyond the the children of men (Bent Adam the females lay their eggs flyin air, and the eggs that are go and the small birds come out full-fledged; but the eggs t addled fall to earth, and are and the dogs and cats scavenging 's
the villages cat of the fallen easy,
forthwith they become mad, even
himself, if he put his hand to the or
eggs, and then place it on his lips,
become mad also."

A Case of Cause and Effect.

(London Speaker.) The natural sequence of cau effect is plain enough in the M disaster. The mechanical routine bureaucracy had taken the place of exercise of ordinary common sca the exigencies of a paternal de had interfered with the develop intelligence in the crowd itself ern crowd would have shown some semblage was not summoned to ground where numerous dewere provided alike by nature and by an

Cape Charles Headlight.)

The Richmond Dispatch of May showing the appearance and conduct Richmond at the close of the war at the present time, with splendid the time, was a paper well worth readin all, and to the old Confederates it have been especially interesting, as to fits space was given descriptive of they may expect to witness at the union on the 39th of June in that The Dispatch is a great paper, an zealous exponent of the people and terests at the Old Dominion. (Cape Charles Headlight.)

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